

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1898.

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LIVELY WEEK IN CONGRESS

The Hawaiian Question Will Occupy Time in the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE

The Law Will Probably Be Amended.

Bimetallist Republican Senators Are Still Discussing the Advantages of Renewing Financial Agitation in the Senate by the Introduction of Some Measure of Their Own--Mr. Pettigrew Will Deal With Mr. Dole.

Washington, Jan. 30.--The senate proceedings of the week will open with a speech by Senator Pettigrew dealing with the Hawaiian question which will be delivered Monday. Beyond this speech it is very difficult to forecast the outlook for the week. The discussion occasioned by taking up the Teller resolution has left the senate in a somewhat disorganized and unsettled condition and with no pre-arranged programme. Senator Pettigrew's speech will be made during the morning hour and the probabilities now are that at its conclusion or at least at 2 o'clock one of the general appropriation bills will be called up.

The army and the legislative appropriation bills are already on the calendar and the consideration of the agricultural bill has been completed by the committee so that it will be reported Monday. The probabilities are that the army bill will be the first of these measures to receive consideration though there is some disposition to displace it with the legislative bill. Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said today that it was his purpose to have the appropriation bills considered in advance of other measures, and if he adheres to this determination the work may be largely taken up with them. So far as can now be seen there are few features in the bills already reported calculated to arouse discussion. There is a feeling in certain quarters that the army bill should be amended by a provision for the increase of the army and if such a change should be attempted it would give rise to a very spirited debate.

CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

The census bill also will be pressed for consideration during the week and Senator Carter, chairman of the census committee, said today that he was very hopeful of securing its passage in the near future. The debate upon the civil service will be resumed when this bill is taken up. Senator Dole, who has amended as to give the control of the census bureau to the secretary of the interior. The bimetallist Republican senators are still discussing the advisability of renewing the financial agitation in the senate by the introduction of some measure of their own, though they do not seem quite so intent upon this course as they appeared to be immediately succeeding the vote upon the Teller resolution. If they present a resolution it probably will be a declaration to the effect that the United States is not committed to the gold standard.

The resolution reported from the senate committee on privileges and elections declaring Mr. Corbett not to be entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon is also on the calendar, and there is a disposition in some quarters to dispose of this as speedily as possible. It is a question of the highest privilege, and can be taken up at any time, displacing any other subject before the senate.

In view of all the possibilities for debate and delay involved in these various measures it seems quite probable that the Hawaiian treaty will receive much attention at least in executive session during the week. Still Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, announced it to be his purpose to move an executive session for the consideration of the treaty on Monday, but it is possible that he may be influenced by pressure from senators who have other measures requiring immediate attention to postpone this motion for a few days. He does not, however, admit such a probability. There is a growing impression that the friends of the treaty feel that their safest course is in delay and that this is the explanation of the tactics so far observed with reference to it. There is excellent foundation for this surmise. They have made a very thorough canvass of the senate and have not been able to discover where they can get more than 38 votes, whereas to ratify the treaty they will have to have sixty. They feel that even some of those 38 are not entirely reliable. In two of these circumstances they realize that nothing is to be lost by an informal postponement, especially when it comes naturally through the pressure of other business, and some of them believe that everything is to be gained by that course.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

Senator Pettigrew's determination to discuss the Hawaiian question in open session will have a tendency to take the direction of the ratification resolution out of the hands of the foreign relations committee, and it may prove to be the opening wedge to a discussion of the whole subject in open session of the senate. His resolution declares it to be contrary to the traditions of this country to acquire any territory so situated as to require a navy to protect it. This is a basis broad enough for the discussion of the whole subject, and it is understood to

be Mr. Pettigrew's intention to enter very fully into the question of the condition of affairs in Hawaii. He will deal with Mr. Dole's visit, and will undertake to show that that gentleman was never elected president, that the constitution of the present government of Hawaii was never submitted to the people of that country, and that in fact the whole government is irregular. It is possible that objection may be made to discussing such subjects in open session in view of the pendency of the treaty, and Mr. Pettigrew not allowed to proceed, except behind closed doors.

IN THE HOUSE.

It is the intention of the house leaders to offset as far as possible the action of the senate in passing the Teller resolution by killing that declaration of the sense of congress regarding the payment of the government's coin bonds in silver on an aye and nay vote in the house this week. This will be the feature of the proceedings.

While the full Republican strength in the house will be commanded against the resolution, it does not appear that those who have made it their business to canvass the situation that the majority against it will be decisive. As soon as the resolution is reported back from the ways and means committee, which may be tomorrow, the rules committee will bring in a special order for its consideration. The time allowed for debate is likely to be brief as the leaders do not believe there is any necessity for protracted debate, moreover, a long discussion would mean a very prompt and decisive negative reply to the senate's declaration. The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriation bills. The District of Columbia is still pending and the Teller resolution bill is on the calendar. The house leaders intend to give appropriation bills the right of way in order to make an early adjournment possible. The moment the appropriation bills are out of the way the new rules will be brought in and after that the contested election cases and their bankruptcy bill will be brought forward.

STUDY OF THE TOBACCO SOILS

Tobacco Can Be Grown Anywhere. Increase in the Crop Within the Past Ten Years--The Plant is Far More Sensitive to Meteorological Conditions.

Washington, Jan. 30.--Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has authorized the issue in pamphlet form of a preliminary report on the soils of the principal tobacco districts in the United States prepared by Milton Whitney, chief of the division of soils. A study of the soils has begun when the tobacco exhibit was being prepared for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, and since that time quite a number of typical tobacco soils have been examined at the laboratory connected with the agricultural department. The present publication, which is copiously illustrated, is a preliminary report of the work that has been going on. The main point of inquiry which now reaches the department are in regard to the kind of tobacco which should be grown in certain specified localities and the method of curing the product. Replying to these questions, the report says climate and soil conditions should determine the kind of tobacco raised. "The tobacco plant readily adapts itself to a great range of climatic conditions, will grow on nearly all kinds of soil, and has a comparatively short season of growth. It can, therefore, as a matter of fact, be grown in nearly all parts of the country, even where wheat and corn cannot be economically produced. But while tobacco can be so generally grown, the flavor and quality of the leaf is greatly influenced by the conditions of climate and soil. A nondescript tobacco is not worth growing, and should not be grown, as it lowers the price of really good types and is a detriment alike to the grower and the consumer. It is important, therefore, to understand what kinds of tobacco are in demand and what the climatic and soil conditions are which will most easily produce the qualities desired."

CHANGES IN TEN YEARS.

A glance at a table giving changes in the production of tobacco from 1879 to 1889 shows that in this period of ten years the acreage and yield of the cigar tobacco have very considerably increased. The manufacturing and export trade cannot be sharply separated, as both kinds of tobacco are frequently grown in the same district and the same kind is frequently used for both purposes. On the whole there has been a considerable decrease in the acreage and yield. Since 1889 there has been considerable change in many of these districts, and the new districts are coming into considerable prominence both as to the area under cultivation and the excellent quality raised. The acreage in Florida has also been very greatly increased since 1889, but there are no reliable statistics to show the extent of the changes in the counties making up the tobacco districts."

Some attention is devoted to the question of meteorological conditions as affecting the industry in the great tobacco regions in this country, Cuba and Sumatra. "The plant," the report continues, "is far more sensitive to these meteorological conditions than are our instruments. Even in such a famous tobacco region as Cuba, tobacco of good quality cannot be grown in the immediate vicinity of the ocean or in certain parts of the island, even on what would otherwise be considered good tobacco lands. This has been the experience also in Sumatra and in our own country, but the influences are too subtle to be detected by our meteorological instruments."

The remainder of the report is devoted mainly to a description of the different classes of tobacco lands found in the United States, together with data as to the yield per acre and the value of the tobacco produced and valuable suggestions for obtaining the best results.

Poisoned Her Sister.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 30.--Mrs. Catherine E. Parish of Kent, becoming jealous of her sister, Minnie Tucker, purchased strychnine, steeped it in kerosene and gave the poison to her sister, who drank it and died. The coroner's jury accused Mrs. Canavan of murder and she has been arrested.

GENERAL GOMEZ SPURNS A BRIBE

Insulted by Blanco, Who Imagined He Could Buy Him.

SPANISH COMMANDER'S LAST MOVE

He Dared to Offer the Great Cuban a Vessel to Take Him Away and All the Money He Wanted--Withering Elogium of the Patriot Leader in His Reply to the Spaniard, Who Thought He Would Betray Cuba for Gold.

Havana, Jan. 29, via Key West.--The sudden departure of General Blanco from El Jucaro to Manzanillo was caused by the following letter which he received from General Gomez in answer to his proposals of peace on the basis of autonomy:

I am sadly convinced now of my mistake in addressing a letter to you asking your cooperation to re-establish peace and prosperity to Cuba against the independence of Cuba, in the mutual interest of the island and of Spain, but never anything that could tempt my name with dishonor or have such a degrading effect on the cause of freedom to which I have devoted all my energies. Instead of an approach from you in a fair and honorable sense, I have received your strange intimation of your desire to meet me for the purpose of personally notifying me of the following offers:

That you are ready to place a steamer at my disposal at any part of the coast of Cuba should I deem best to transport to any port outside of Cuba to which I may desire to go, and at the same time, you offer me all the monetary resources I may ask for the expenses of my trip and maintenance of myself and family in a foreign land.

I felt so much ashamed when I learned all this that I felt ashamed, more for you, General Blanco, than for myself, that in the first moments I was humbled, knowing not whether such hollow proposals could be a reality or a nightmare.

Have I reached my present age, fighting as I have done for thirteen years in the cause of the independence of Cuba, and for thirty years cherishing that ideal as the greatest in my life, only that you or any one should believe that I can be bought? I should cover myself with ignominy by accepting the base reward of money from a Spanish captain general for the cowardly abandonment of my army? Are you sane, General Blanco? Do you not remember that blow of a machete which the hand of a Spanish assassin inflicted at Punta Brava, near the spot where Maceo died, upon that soul of my soul, the young and brave Francisco Gomez? Do you think I can forgive that? Have you ever been a father?

Besides these considerations, which ought to have checked you in your shameful project, there is another that is no less clear. I am not in a position, General Blanco, which requires that I should be looking for a steamer to take me to another country. You had better look for a steamer yourself, for of the two you need it the most. Up to the present day I am on the wings of the wind, and a revolution that is stronger than ever after three years of war. You represent Spain, weaker than ever, humiliated by the victors, and in a position in which to end this war. There is no pressure weighing upon me from abroad, and I am not in any danger of full of threatening me, but they are full of hope; and, furthermore, while your cause has prejudice and tradition in its favor, the cause of Cuba has the full sympathy, the world over, of every lover of justice and liberty.

After reading this letter Blanco took the steamer to Manzanillo. It is learned that he has still great hopes that the insurgent General Jesus Rabl, in Santiago de Cuba province, will accept the offers which Gomez has rejected in a dignified manner. Upon what ground that hope is based cannot be known now, but the fact is that the Spaniards in Havana are eagerly expecting the surrender of Rabl.

POSTAL CUTS POSTPONED.

Delayed in the Hope that Congress Will Grant an Appropriation.

Washington, Jan. 30.--The proposed cut in mail deliveries in the large cities of the East, which was to become operative on Feb. 1, in order to avert a deficiency in the postal appropriation, will not become a reality at that time. It has been decided that the interests of the service require that the proposed reduction be held in abeyance for a time at least. This delay will give an opportunity for the house to take up the question of a deficiency appropriation, asked for by Postmaster General Gaty. The hope of the officials is that the money may be granted in order that there may be no necessity to make any reduction in the number of deliveries.

The department has suspended the order issued to postmasters some time ago to reduce their force to the extent that extra allowance had been made since the first of the fiscal year. There were loud protests against this order, and congressional assistance being regarded as probable, officials yielded to the popular demand against any reduction in mail facilities.

Orders for the Monadnock.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 30.--The monitor Monadnock left here Monday morning for target practice and forty minutes later Captain Clark, of the Monterey, received a telegram from the department at Washington to intercept the monitor and bring her back to port. It was then too late to do this and Captain Clark reluctantly decided to send the monitor to Ensenada, where the Monadnock will be notified if she puts in there. No cause is given for the orders from Washington.

Summer Hotel Burned.

Kennebunkport, Me., Jan. 30.--The Ocean Cliff house was completely destroyed by fire tonight. It was one of the largest summer hotels here and was owned by the Kennebunkport Seneshore company. Loss, \$75,000.

Herr von Richau Promoted.

Berlin, Jan. 30.--Herr von Richau, first secretary of the German legation at Washington, has been promoted to the rank of German consular general at Sofia.

SHAW'S COUNSEL INDICTED.

Harry S. Scovel Gives \$2,000 Bail. Six Other Bills Found.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 30.--The grand jury, which has for more than a week been investigating the charges in connection with the mistrial of Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his mother and grandmother, yesterday presented to Judge Garrison seven bills of indictment.

One of the indictments is against Harry S. Scovel, the senior counsel for Eli Shaw. Scovel at once entered \$2,500 bail for a hearing, the security being furnished by ex-Judge Carrow, who, with ex-Judge Westcott, has been retained as his counsel in the case. It may be remembered that on January 4, the second day of the trial of Eli Shaw, Judge Garrison, in consequence of rumors that efforts had been made to influence the jury, peremptorily stopped the trial and dismissed the jury. Judge Garrison subsequently laid the affair before the grand jury and ordered an investigation.

By request of Judge Garrison, Attorney General Grey took charge of the case, and was attorney for the grand jury in the investigation. Chief of Police Johnson and ex-Recorder Miles, both of Stockton, were arrested on bench warrants, indictments having been found against them for embracery in connection with the Shaw case. They each furnished \$2,500 bail and were released. John Mershaw, who was also arrested, was unable to secure bail, and is locked up.

MOSES ROSENSTOCK

A BAD SON-IN-LAW

According to Mr. Wilson Moses Has Been an Expensive Luxury in His Family.

New York, Jan. 30.--Moses Rosenstock was arraigned in the Center street police court today on the complaint of his father-in-law, David Wilson, of Baltimore, as a fugitive from justice. He was held pending the arrival of requisition papers from Baltimore.

Rosenstock was arrested last night. He is 24 years of age, but looks much older. Mr. Wilson, the complainant, is the senior member of the millionaire furniture manufacturing firm of David Wilson & Son, Baltimore.

Thirteen years ago, according to the story told by Mr. Wilson in court today, Rosenstock was compelled through his gambling debts and entanglements to leave Germany.

A dog leading outside was opened and Mr. Forkan after a time succeeded in causing the mad brute to lose his hold on the chair and take flight. Dr. J. P. Walker was called and cauterized the wounds and afterwards hunted up and shot the dog.

BLANCO RECEIVED

WITH ENTHUSIASM

According to His Own Version the People Admire Him--General Leo Gives a Banquet to Officers of the Maine.

Havana, Jan. 30.--General Blanco, according to the version of his trip, received from Spanish sources, has been welcomed enthusiastically at Santiago de Cuba. The principal departure was made by a banquet at which in the course of a reply to a toast to his health, General Blanco urged that all elements of the population should endeavor to contribute to the establishment of peace.

The Spanish General League, with 800 members and 100 cavalry, and two columns, while reconnoitering near Macagua and Cayumo, in the direction of the Mejia district, beyond Holguin, discovered that the insurgents had concentrated the forces. He attacked them at Mejia and a sharp engagement followed. The Spanish officers say that General League took the insurgent trenches by a bayonet charge. The insurgents fled, leaving five killed. Of the Spanish, Major Segundo Camarara and Lieutenant Agustín Luque, son of General Luque, were seriously wounded; two soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. On Jan. 27 General Luque arrived at Holguin.

This morning Consul General Lee gave a banquet at the Havana Yacht club house, at Mariano Beach, to the officers of the United States war ship Maine.

The guests of the occasion were Captain Sigbee, Lieutenant Cattlin, Holman, Hood and Jungens, Chaplain Childwick, Paymaster Littlefield, Dr. Henneberger, Chief Engineer Howell and Cadets Holden and Boyd, of Washington.

The company included also several well-known American residents and representatives of the English and American press, residing in Havana, Messrs. Atkins, Caldwell, Halstead, Hilgert, Laine, Pepper and Scovel.

Consul General Lee presided, assisted by the Consul General Springer. The former proposed "Captain Sigbee's splendid officers of the Maine."

Captain Sigbee responded, and then proposed "the United States and Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, its representative in Cuba."

There were no other toasts. Consul General Lee, Vice Consul General Springer and another member of the party distributed alms among a number of poor people, whom curiosity had attracted to the club house.

After the banquet several officers of the Maine witnessed a full flight, a box being provided for them by notary Captain General Parrado. The attraction was Mazzanti, Spain's most celebrated bull fighter.

Woman Frozen to Death.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30.--The body of Mrs. George Connel, 37 years old, was found early this morning on the road leading over Mount Olympus. She had been frozen to death. It is thought that the woman, who had been drinking hot liquor, became dazed and fell into an old pit. She must have crawled out of this, and, being too weak to go farther, lay down in the middle of the road, where her body was found.

Vrooman Dead.

Cannoharie, N. Y., Jan. 30.--Norman Vrooman, who shot himself in the breast at his father's home near Sharon Springs Saturday, after having killed his wife, died today.

BULL DOG BECAME SUDDENLY MAD

Bellevue Family Has an Exciting and Serious Encounter.

MOTHER WAS SEVERELY BITTEN

Crazed Animal Suddenly Attacks Mrs. Thomas Forkan at 11 o'Clock Last Night White She, Her Husband and Three Children Were in the Sitting Room--Crushed a Wooden Chair into Splinters in Its Rage.

The home of Thomas Forkan, of 442 Railroad avenue, was the scene of an exciting and serious encounter with a mad bull dog last night at 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Forkan and three of their children were in the sitting room, and about to go to bed when their dog, a large one of the bull variety, suddenly jumped up from behind the stove and made a jump at Mrs. Forkan's throat. She saw the animal preparing to spring and leaped aside in time to save him.

In doing so she fell to the floor with one arm across the seat of a wooden-bottom chair. Before she could recover her feet the dog made a second spring at her, and clutching both the bottom of the chair and her fore arm in its capacious jaws he sank one of his upper fangs fully half an inch into the interior side of the arm. The bottom of the chair was crunched into splinters by the under fangs of the maddened brute.

The husband had seized a chair at the first warning of the dog and made a blow at him, but missing him it was not until he had broken the chair over the dog's back that he succeeded in making it let go his hold on his wife's arm.

When it did finally release its hold on Mrs. Forkan's arm it ran about the room snapping at everything that came in its path. One of the children, a 13-year-old girl, got in the way of the dog and received a slight scratch on the leg from one of its fangs.

After running about the room for a time, Mr. Forkan following, with an upraised chair, the dog took another grip on the blood-stained seat of the chair, on which Mrs. Forkan's arm had been caught, and, in its mad rage, splintered the legs, rungs and seat with its teeth.

A dog leading outside was opened and Mr. Forkan after a time succeeded in causing the mad brute to lose his hold on the chair and take flight. Dr. J. P. Walker was called and cauterized the wounds and afterwards hunted up and shot the dog.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Light Snow; Warmer.

- 1 General--Charles O. Kaiser Confesses to Murder. General Gomez Reply to Blanco. Programme of Work for the Week Before Congress. Agricultural Department's Interesting Report on Tobacco Soils. Mad Building in Bellevue. 2 State--Sheriff Martin's Trial to Commence Here. 3 Local--Eastern League Base Ball Averages. 4 Editorial. Comment of the Press. 5 Story--"The Tight-Rope Walker's Romance." 6 Local--Rev. Dr. McLeod's Sermon on the Beatitudes. A Murder Trial First on the List for This Morning's Court. 7 Local--Narrow Escape from a Death by Fire in Dickson. Exciting Ride of Crystal Firemen. 8 Local--West Side, South Side and Suburban. 9 Lackawanna County News. 10 Neighboring County Happenings. The Markets.

DISASTER ON THE MAINE CENTRAL

Four Persons Dead and Thirty Are Suffering from Wounds Received.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 30.--Four persons are dead and thirty are suffering from wounds received yesterday in the disaster on the Maine Central railroad, near Orono, Me.

The dead are: DANIEL CUNNINGHAM AND WIFE, of Troy, Me. MRS. JENNIE S. MURRAY, supposed to be of Calais, Me. REV. FATHER MATTHEW H. McGRATH, of South Boston.

Father McGrath and Daniel Cunningham died today.

The seriously injured are: STANLEY BEAN, fracture of skull; HOWARD L. MADDOX, fracture of skull; D. M. AHERTON, cuts on head and severe shock; MRS. JOHN TREAT, ribs broken, fingers crushed; A. B. McLEAN, ribs broken, spine injured; FRANK U. JENKINS, ankle broken, back injured; J. R. LEAVITT, jaw broken; W. K. THOMPSON, Pittsburg, scalp wounds, face cut.

The railroad officials say that so far as they know the track was in good condition. The weather has been very cold and it is thought that the action of the frost may have caused the rails to spread.

TO PROSECUTE LYNCHERS.

Governor Considers the Lynching a Blot on His Administration.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30.--Governor Mount and attorney general Ketchum have the names of fifty of the mobs which lynched five thieves at Versailles last September. The evidence collected is sufficient to hang the fifty men, and conviction could be secured were it not for the provision which forbids the state to take charge of venue. The people of Versailles and Ripley county have indorsed the work of the mob, and it would be next to impossible to secure a jury which would convict the members of the mob. The attorney general may, however, after these conditions are before the jury personally and instructing that it do its duty.

Detectives have been at work on the case, and the officials have kept the matter quiet. It was thought that all attempts to punish the mob had been given up, but Governor Mount regards the lynching as a blot on his administration and will not let the matter rest. Sensational developments in the way of wholesale arrests are expected in a short time.

CALLED TO THE DOOR AND SHOT.

Tragic Ending of an Unhappy Marriage in Sharon Springs, N. Y.

Cannoharie, N. Y., Jan. 30.--Norman Vrooman, forty years old, shot and killed his wife yesterday at the home of Henry P. Bellingier, a farmer, at Sharon Springs. Vrooman and his wife had not lived happily together, and had separated three times, the last time about two weeks ago. Mrs. Vrooman had decided to go to her old home in Canada, and was staying at Mr. Bellingier's house temporarily. Vrooman had tried many times to persuade her to return to him.

He drove to the house, called her to the door, and after a few minutes' conversation, drew a revolver and shot her twice in the breast. She died soon afterward. Vrooman also shot at Mr. Bellingier, but the bullet lodged in a panel of the door.

Then Vrooman got into his cutter and escaped. He was found later at the house of his father, Nelson Vrooman, in a dying condition. He had shot himself in the breast. He is unconscious and cannot recover.

Colored Man Cremated.

Indiana, Pa., Jan. 30.--Robert Gilbert, a colored servant of Juliet White, was burned to death about 7 o'clock this morning. He was in the habit of sleeping in a small outhouse near the White residence, which is some unknown number of miles from the town by night. The flames had gained a headway when discovered that it was impossible to check them.

Mr. Gladstone's Illness.

Cannes, Jan. 30.--Mr. Gladstone has kept his bed the entire day. He passed a restless night, and there was a return of his neuralgia. His physician called during the night and again this morning. When this dispatch is sent tonight Mr. Gladstone is reported as feeling much relieved.

Killed by a Train.

Newton, Mass., Jan. 30.--Miss Mary Ellen Walden and Miss Bridget Murphy, both domestics, were killed by a train here last night while walking on the track.

Surgeon Peau Dead.

Paris, Jan. 30.--Julius Emile Peau, the eminent surgeon, is dead.

KAISER HAS CONFESSED

Admits That He Conspired with Clemmer to Kill His Wife.

EXONERATES LIZZIE D'KALB

States That She Knew Nothing of Their Purpose.

Kaiser Says that He Learned that His Wife Was Untrue and Lost All Love for Her--It Was Then that Clemmer Appeared and Tempted Him to Make Arrangements to Kill Her--After Three Unsuccessful Attempts the Crime Was Accomplished.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.--A special to the Inquirer tonight from Scranton, Pa., states that Charles O. Kaiser, convicted of the murder of his wife, Emma Kaiser, has made a confession in which he admits having conspired with James A. Clemmer to commit the crime, but places the blame for having fired the fatal shot on Clemmer, who is now in the county jail awaiting trial for his alleged share in the crime. Lizzie DeKalb, who is also under arrest charged with being implicated in the murder, is, according to Kaiser's confession, innocent of any knowledge of their purpose to kill Mrs. Kaiser.

Kaiser in his confession says that he never had any intention of doing away with his wife until after he had heard that his wife was untrue to him. Previous to that time he said he had always loved her. As soon as he was told that she was untrue he lost all love for her, and when afterward he met Clemmer in Philadelphia he it was who tempted him to enter into a scheme to get rid of Mrs. Kaiser.

Clemmer, the convicted man says, told him that they were both in need of money, and inasmuch as his wife was untrue to him he should have no compunctions about ending her life. The confession then states that Clemmer told him he was an agent for the Covenant Life Insurance company, of Galshburg, Ill., and induced him to take out an insurance policy for \$5,000. This was in the summer of 1896. Clemmer then told him how easy it was to dispose of Mrs. Kaiser, and persuaded him to induce his wife to make a will in his, Kaiser's favor.

Kaiser says that Clemmer and he arranged to kill Mrs. Kaiser by means of poison, but that this plan fell through and it was afterward decided to make it appear that the crime was committed by highwaymen.

THREE ATTEMPTS.

Plans to this end were arranged, and on three separate occasions Mrs. Kaiser went driving, accompanied by Lizzie DeKalb, but the plans of the conspirators failed of accomplishment until in December, 1897, on the last of that month the plan finally succeeded. Kaiser had met Clemmer and all